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Gallup Stove Coal  
Cleanest Coal in  
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rock and a small detail held the Ludlow station with men entrenched in box cars in the railroad yards. Lieutenant Linderfelt and sixteen men were on the Water Tank hill and bodies of strikers were bring from the C. & S. tracks, the hills on the west and the trenches in the colony. Inch by inch the strikers were driven back and when darkness fell the troops were near the colony, directing their fire toward the C. & S. pump house, north and west of the colony, where the strikers made their last determined stand. The structure was literally riddled with bullets before Louis Tikas and a few followers retreated to the protection of a small railroad bridge. A little later Tikas and two companions were shot down by the soldiers as they were running from the bridge to an arroyo at the rear of the colony. Strikers say Tikas fell while trying to lead a party of women and children to a place of safety up the Hastings road. Several thousand rounds of rifle ammunition were exploded last night in the fire that destroyed the tents. The explosive was stored in the tent of John Lawson, according to the military reports. When soldiers under the cover of fire of their comrades fired the tents, a party of women ran screaming towards the lines. "Dynamite, dynamite" they shrieked. The troops were partly ordered back and a little later the popping of the cartridges began and lasted for several minutes.

Frank Snyder was killed in the tent late yesterday in an effort to save his baby sister, who had unnoticed scrambled out of the trench in which the family had taken refuge and was toddling along the line of fire. The boy had overtaken the child and had just succeeded in pushing the little girl back into the trenches when he was decapitated by a rifle shot.

The machine guns were used yesterday by the soldiers. The first was set up west of Ludlow and two more brought by the Trinidad troops were stationed at the steel bridge and vicinity. Later the depot was utilized as a fort and from this point the rapid fire gun raked the tents with a merciless fire. Scores of tents were cut to shreds by the half of steel bullets. Prema Larrie, the 18-year-old son of Louis Larrie of this city, was killed shortly after 5 o'clock yesterday near the tents. In company with a party of friends Larrie left yesterday afternoon to visit friends at Hastings. He was passing in the vicinity of the pump house when he was killed by a stray bullet.

Fourteen employees of the C. & S., members of train crews which yesterday refused to take out the train bearing reinforcements, were discharged this morning by Superintendent J. H. Abrams. Master Mechanic Andrew Roach and Dispatcher S. E. Willis, who manned the engine, were slightly injured by a heavy bolt hurled through the cab window by a strike sympathizer as the train was leaving the local yards.

Twenty strikers early today stole a D. & R. G. engine from the railroad yards at El Moro, loaded it with men and ammunition and ran it to Barnes station, a mile east of Ludlow, where it was unloaded and returned to El Moro in custody of two strikers. The night watchman says he cannot identify the men who took the engine.

Major Hamrock in a statement this morning declared that the fighting yesterday was precipitated by a crowd of Greek strikers who opened fire upon a detachment of his men while they were drilling near the military camp and in sight of the tent colony. Wives of strikers who took refuge in the Ludlow station late last night corroborate this statement. Earlier in the day Major Hamrock had ordered Tikas to release a striker who was charged was desirous of returning to work. Telephone lines in the vicinity

**MOPS**

If you are housecleaning we have the mop that will do the work.

The Shino Mop,

The L-V Mop and the C-Cedar.

Also carry a line of dust cloth, floor and furniture polishes carpet sweeps, vacuum cleaners and carpet beaters.

Why not invest and save yourself a lot of drudgery.

**Strong Bros.**  
2nd and Copper.

**FERGUSSON IS HAVING FIGHT OF LIFE FOR 640 BILL**

Proposal to Increase the Homestead Acreage in New Mexico Meeting Bitter Opposition from Stockmen.

**FAVORABLE REPORT FROM COMMITTEE EXPECTED**

Passage of Act Will Be Salvation of Hundreds of Homesteaders Now Having Struggle on Dry Farms.

**SPECIAL CORRESPONDENCE TO THE HERALD**

Washington, D. C., April 21.—Congressman H. B. Ferguson, always diligently working for his New Mexico constituents, for some time past has been engaged in the fight of his life.

Everybody who knows Harvey Ferguson also knows that the interest most dear to his heart is that which relates to the welfare of the laboring men of his state, and especially for the ranchman and homesteader toiling to build up a home for himself and family on the semi-arid plains of the great southwest, of which New Mexico is so large a part. Personally knowing how difficult it is for a homesteader to establish himself on a quarter section of land, and for the benefit of the homesteaders, he introduced house bill No. 955, in aid of the navy lines, should give earnest support to a measure of such vital importance to the state.

That the people in many parts of new Mexico have already taken a deep interest in this measure is established by many letters and petitions, which have been sent to the committee having this measure under consideration. The following from Mr. John F. Shambin of Roy, N. M., addressed to Mr. Ferguson, is a fair illustration of many that have been received. He writes in part as follows:

"I write to urge that the 640-acre homestead law, which you have under consideration by congress, be made the supreme measure of the New Mexico delegation. I fully appreciate the effort you are making in behalf of the homesteader in New Mexico, and as one who has lived here and endured the hardships of a homesteader, I can say that such a measure as you propose is necessary to the development of this country as a home for the people, rather than as a range for the few who can lease large tracts of land."

A half-section, as now allowed to a homesteader, will not, when the land is all occupied, furnish him pasture enough for the amount of stock necessary to make a decent living for a family. With 640 acres at his command a man can keep dairy cows and horses to raise feed with, and with reasonable economy and prudence support his family in comfort. Already too much of the public domain is held by stockmen, and the conditions which hindered the development of Kansas, Oklahoma and other plains states are here present in New Mexico to retard settlement. The homesteader has come to all the plains states and brought modern methods of farming and caring for stock and transformed arid plains into successful farming communities. He will do likewise in New Mexico."

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The bill as introduced provides 640 acres to the homesteader; also that all who have made filings for less than one section shall have the right to make additional filings to bring his entire entry up to 640 acres.

This section of the bill is just in itself and a most important clause in aid of the ranchmen or small means.

The bill in its entirety does credit both to the head and the heart of the New Mexico congressman. It is an evidence of his deep sympathy, shown on many other occasions, for the toiling men and women of the country who are battling with adverse conditions in life.

Unfortunately there is in the country an interest, the effect of which is adverse to the homesteader, an interest which would lease the public domain and enable men of large means to trespass on those who are seeking homes on our public lands, and this interest has evidently antagonized Mr. Ferguson's bill and is likely to cut out some of its most valuable features.

The bill was referred to the committee on public lands and it has there met with most serious and obtrusive opposition from those who favor the leasing system, rather than the homestead settlement system. It is in committee that Mr. Ferguson is having his first severe struggle with his effort to give the homesteaders a fair deal. As a rule the homesteaders are financially unable to visit Washington and make themselves heard before the committee. Hundreds of settlers

of Ludlow cut during yesterday's fighting are still out of service.

**Whole Family Wiped Out.**

Every member of the Costa family met death in yesterday's battle. Charles Costa was shot while running after the tents had been fired and Mrs. Costa and her two children are said to have been suffocated in a cave during the fire.

**TELEGRAMS SENT TO WASHINGTON.**

Denver, April 21.—Telegrams were sent today by Eli Dugay, secretary treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America to President Wilson, Colorado's senators and representatives and members of the house committee who investigated the Colorado strike as follows:

Striking miners and families shot and burned to death at Ludlow, Colo. Mine guards with machine guns riddled tents of striking miners and set fire to tent colony. Four men, three women and seven children murdered. Strike not only fails to protect but allows uniforms and ammunition of the commonwealth to destroy the lives of the workers and their families. We shall be compelled to call on volunteers in the name of humanity to defend these helpless people unless something is done. Tent colony burned to the ground.

A message also was sent to John P. White, international president of the union asking him to urge President Wilson to use his power to protect helpless men, women and children from being slaughtered in southern Colorado.

Messages also were sent to 500 editors throughout the country to local unions in Colorado.

**RED CROSS NOTIFIED OF WAR IN COLORADO.**

Denver, Colo., April 21.—Dr. S. Poultney Morris, director of the Rocky Mountain district of the American Red Cross, stated today that he had informed the society's representative and the civil authorities in Trinidad that medical services and hospital attention would be furnished if needed and arrangements would be made to care for the women and children driven from the tent colony by the fire if desired.

could, from actual observation and experience, give valuable evidence, showing their ability to make homes with the needed assistance which the Ferguson bill would give them, but these men of limited means cannot in person visit the capital and work for the measure. Not so with those who favor leases rather than homesteads. They are men of large means, able to pay car fares and hotel bills, and right for what they believe is their personal interest. The battle of the homesteader has rested on the shoulders of Mr. Ferguson and he has done valiant and effective work.

It has required the utmost labor and continuity of effort to get his bill reported favorably to the house, but he has proven equal to the emergency, as it seems probable a favorable report will soon be made, but with some changes in the measure that cannot now be ascertained.

New Mexico is, or should be, intensely interested in this measure enlarging the rights of the homesteader. Every citizen of the state, whatever his occupation, has a direct personal interest in the actual settlement of the public land, in the location of new homes and increase of population. A farming community always adds wealth to a country and gives it permanence and stability. The farmer raising stock, or crops, is a producer. His products bring in money, and he in turn becomes a valuable customer to the merchant, tradesman and mechanic.

Should the vast plains of New Mexico be depopulated, turned into barren waste, or shall congress be induced to pass the Ferguson bill, that successful settlers may fill in the vacant places and proportionately ranchmen build up the country? It is time the New Mexico people should begin to take an interest in this question. Petitions should be circulated and sent in urging the passage of this bill. The press of New Mexico, without regard to party lines, should give earnest support to a measure of such vital importance to the state.

That the people in many parts of new Mexico have already taken a deep interest in this measure is established by many letters and petitions, which have been sent to the committee having this measure under consideration. The following from Mr. John F. Shambin of Roy, N. M., addressed to Mr. Ferguson, is a fair illustration of many that have been received. He writes in part as follows:

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It is the opinion of the Red Cross that the strike will continue until the miners are paid the amount of \$1.25 per day. The Red Cross will do all it can to help the miners and their families.

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